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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

A Democrat.

Senator TILLMAN of South Carolina, a Democrat who expresses faithfully and frankly the sentiments of the ruling forces of his party, is making some speeches that will not be circulated as Democratic campaign documents in this State. At Chatham, Va., on Monday night, he said, truly if not elegantly, that the Chicago Convention "gave HILL and PATTISON the boot-He also dilated upon the necessity of the free coinage of silver, praised the ome tax, and charged that a Justice of the United States Supreme Court was bribed to render a decision against the constitutionality of the Income Tax law.

At Richmond, on Wednesday night, Se ntor TILLMAN said:

"You can't relegate the silver question to the rear, and you can't substitute for it Spanish wars or any-

He accused the New York Democrats of cowardice, and celebrated the new brand of Democracy:

"The old party used to play the fool when it had the opportunity, but we have a brand-new party; a party of new ideas and of new thoughts, and with new leaders. It was born at Chicago in 1896. It was the greatest convention I ever attended. A new Declaration of Independence was adopted. We must fight for this declaration. Washington was whipped n all battles except two, and we will reach our

A majority of the Democratic party swears by the Chicago platform, TILLMAN'S "new Declaration of Independence." The New York Democrats accepted that declaration in 1896, have not denied it in 1898, and will accept it again in 1900.

Courage and Cowardice.

Tammany's assault on the independence of the Judiciary has aroused an intense concern in this election which extends throughout the State. All intelligent, honest, conservative people of both partie have been awakened by it to an understanding of the animus of the Democratic party in this campaign. But that spirit was easily discoverable before; from the time of the Syracuse Convention it ought to have been manifest to every discerning mind.

The exclusion of Judge Dalf from the Democratic Judiciary ticket, on the openly declared ground that he had refused to be subservient to Tammany dictation in his course on the bench, was only an incident harmonious with the whole policy adopted by the Democratic party, also at the dictation of Tammany. It was no more arregant and unprincipled than the proceedings at the Syracuse Convention. The two cannot be separated in any logical and consistent mind, although men professing principles which are outraged as much by the one as by the other are now trying to induce their supposed followers to vote for the set of candidates nominated at Syracuse under the same influences as those which now seek to corrupt and degrade the Judiciary here in New York. Each is a piece cut from the same cloth, yet they extol the texture of the one and denounce the rottenness of the other. Every candidate on the Democratic ticket, from Van WYCK down, is helping the

Democratic party to degrade the Judiciary. takes a column of the Evening Post to put up Democrats to the game of voting for the Syracuse ticket, with its appendages of legislative and Congress nominations, on the official ballot, and at the same time voting for Judge Daly in such a way as to cheat the other Judiciary candidates of the party that nominated him. This exposition of deprayity is supplemented by Godkin in an editorial article filling another column, in which the trick is commended to the favor of his readers; yet as Mr. WHEELER H. PECK-MAM, a Democratic lawyer of prominence. says in the same paper, and as every sane mind recognizes, every man willing to accept a nomination on the Democratic Judiciary ticket, "writes himself down as unworthy of the place to which he aspires. Obviously, Andrews, FITZGERALD and LEV-ENTRITT are partners in the iniquity. No fair and reasonable mind can separate them from it. By taking these nominations and by going to the Tammany Club to receive notification of them and to accept them they advertise to the State that they accept also and consent to the theory that the Judiciary is bound to render "proper consideration" for its nomination, and that a Judge who rejects the theory and refuses to subordinate to it the independence of the bench is deserving properly of the punishment of being driven from his place. The issue is squarely between those three men on the Democratic ticket and Judge Daly and his two associates on the Republican ticket, as every reasonable man understands. The moral sense or intellectual apparatus of anybody who does not see it is plainly out of gear.

They are not less confused and distorted in the case of the so-called "Gold Demo crats" who are supporting the Van Wyck ticket, to which this outrage against the integrity of the Judiciary is tacked on as a pertinent and congruous appendage. In the first place, there can be no "Gold Demecrats." Such a designation involves contradiction of terms. The standard of doctrine and political faith of the Demceratic party is the Chicago platform, with its 16 to 1 contrivance, and it has been reaffirmed and ratified at nearly every Democratic convention in the Union which has been held since, and has been rejected by none. At Syracuse not a word was said against it, and no word against it would have been tolerated. The so-called "Gold Democrats," it is true, are allowed to support the Van Wyck ticket, but only on the condition that they smother all expression of their cogvictions. They have obeyed the dictation so far, without exception, and they will continue their subserviency until the end of the canvass. They are admitted to Democratic platforms, but they are terrorized into keeping quiet about their principles. Neither at Democratic meetings in behalf of the State ticket specifically nor at meetings to support the Democratic candidates for Congress is the voice of any one of these men heard in defence of the principles he professes priwately, and to which he gave honorable ut- after Gen. Balanco's arrival, declined to give a story of his conversion that varies

terance two years ago. They are bound hand and foot by the Bryanite monster and they dare not cry out.

Could there be a more complete demonstration that such men have no place in the Democratic party? They are not tolerated in its company unless they betray their principles by hiding them. The Van Wyck ticket, forced on the Syracuse Convention by the same influence which drove Judge DALY from the Democratic ticket, is forced on them also, though every one of its candidates voted for BRYAN, and no one of them would have been nominated if it had not been proved authentically to the convention that he stood on the Chicago platform. The principles of the "Gold Democrats" were not allowed to be expressed in the convention, only the passionate Bryanite feeling was allowed to give itself vent. They were insulted and trodden upon, yet they are now going about advocating the election of these Bryanites at the cost of the sacrifice of their convictions! They were not permitted to have so much as a finger in the preparation of the Democratic dose, yet they must swallow the nauscous mess without betraying their disgust. They are cowards themselves, yet they cannot refuse to admire the courage of Judge Dary in defying such dictation.

Democrats in other States who revolted against their party in 1896 have not lost their courage and consistency, and they exhort their New York comrades in that revolt to stand by them in maintaining their principles; but these New Yorkers are afraid to heed the call, so great is their terror of the Bryanism which now dominates the Democratic party and will continue to dominate it in 1900. The existing Democracy would now throttle the independence of the Judiciary, after having gagged already the independence of prin-

ciple in their party and spit upon it. Such is the Democratic situation in New York. Was there ever in politics a more contemptible exhibition than that of the men who are surrendering their principles in order to accommodate themselves to its requirements?

The Alleged Precedents for the Assumption of the Cuban Debt.

The Spanish Peace Commissioners and their newspaper friends in Paris assert that, in recent times, it has come to be a recognized principle of international law that, whenever money has been borrowed on a given territorial area, the debt remains saddled on that territory, no matter what changes of sovereignty may occur. As proofs of the averment, they allege that Germany, in 1871, assumed that proportion of the French debt which belonged to Alsace-Lorraine; that France holds berself ac countable for the debt of Tunis, of which she has taken possession, and that should England proclaim a protectorate over the Nile valley, she would take the Egyptian debt upon her shoulders. If we admit these statements of fact to be well founded, does it follow that they justify the Spanish claim that as a matter of international law, the so-called Cuban debt, which now amounts to something like \$500,000,000, devolves, when the island is evacuted by Spain, either upon the United State or upon independent Cuba? Let us examine these pretended prec

dents in order, and then glance at others

which are more to the point than any

which have been put forward on behalf of Spain. It will be remembered that Germany, by the Treaty of Frankfort, acquired not only Alsace and a part of Lorraine, but also a pecuniary indemnity of one billion dollars. Under the circumstances, she could well afford to take over the small fraction of the French debt which fairly could be deemed proportionate to the ceded territory. As for the Tunisian debt, France was estopped from repudiating it by her declaration that she had no intention of annexing the Tunisian regency, but only meant to exercise therein the functions of a protector. With regard to the Egyptian funded debt, it must be admitted that, as in A man professing to be a Gold Democrat | the case of the Cuban debt, only a small fraction of the money borrowed by ISMAIL Khediye was expended for the benefit of the country in the name of which the loans were procured. The legal status, however, requisite for the repudiation of any part of it is not possessed by England, for the reason that, up to the present time, she is simply an occupier of the Nile Valley, in the interest of peace and order. It is, doubtless, true that should she proceed, by and by, to an annexation of Egypt, she would assume the Egyptian debt on the ground that the obligations contracted by ISMAIL Khedive having been long since adjusted by an international tribunal, the adjustment must be regarded as res adjudicata. It is also true enough that France, should she annex Tunis formally, would assume its debt, but that is because the Tunisian bonds are almost exclusively in the hands of French citizens. The so-called Cuban debt, on the other hand, has never been made the subject of an international adjustment to which the United States was a party, and it is probable that not the smallest part of the securities representing that indebtedness is wned by a citizen of this republic. A more specious analogy may be found

for the relation of the United States to Porto Rico in the course pursued by Prussia toward Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and the other German States which she annexed in 1866, and in the course taken by the kingdom of Sardinla toward Lombardy, Tuscany, Naples, and other territories which were eventually incorporated in the kingdom of Italy. In both of these instances, the public debts of the countries annexed were assumed by the annexing power. It would not be denied, however, in the cases that the money borrowed had been, for the most part, expended for the welfare of the countries concerned; moreover, in each case, the greater part of the bonds issued were in the hands of the inhabitants of the countries annexed. The debt, consequently, was a just debt, and in every case the interest upon it was far more than offset by the revenue accruing from the annexed country which had originally contracted it. In both respects the Cuban debt occuples a very different position. It is notorious that part of it was contracted for purposes purely peninsular, as, for instance, a var against Morocco; that a very large part of the money borrowed was employed in prosecuting the Ten Years' War against the Cubans and in the attempt to put down the recent insurrection; and that only a small fraction of it can be shown to have been actually applied for the benefit of the island. It is also certain that, if Cuba had to pay the interest on \$500,000,000, it would be utterly unable to defray the cost of its own administration; practically, every penny that could be wrung from the island by taxation would have to go to the foreign boudholders. It was for these very reasons that even the so-called Autonomist Government, which was established at Havana

take office if the Cuban revenues were to be charged with the payment of the annual interest on more than one-fifth of the so-

called Cuban debt. There is another and decisive objection to the application of the alleged precedents, above set forth, to the United States in the matter of the obligations which Spain has contracted in Cuba's name. We are not annexing Cubs, and, therefore, the ques tion whether the assumption of a debt contracted in the name of an annexed territory is, in international law, inseparable from annexation, has no bearing on the actual state of things. By the protocol signed at Washington, Spain agreed not to cede Cuba to the United States, but to evacuate the island; the inevitable result of that evacuation would be to leave the Cubans at liberty to set up a Government of their own. It will be fo that independent Government, when estab lished, to decide what part, if any, of the debt contracted in Cuba's name it will as sume. We may be tolerably certain that it will never consent to pay a dollar of the money expended by Spain in a war against Morocco, much less a dollar of the sumsem ployed to defeat the Cuban revolutionists in the Ten Years' War and in the recent insur

The Man with the Cached Tongue. All attempts up to the present time to procure from Brother Augustus any intel igible expression of his political thoughts if he has such, or any indication of his per sonal view as to what he represents in the present campaign, have been failures as dismal as an East River fog.

Brother Augustus cannot be besought cajoled, prodded or shamed into definite utterance. He is practically repeating the policy of silence pursued by Bos when Bos ran for Mayor last year. Brother AUGUS TUS, it is true, shows himself now and then upon the stump; but in the presence of the citizens whose votes he wants he acts like

manikin and talks like a vocal doll. The consequence is that for the gree mass of voters in the Empire State Brother Augustus remains a barren ideality. He must be taken on faith, if he is taken at all He is a blind pool in the way of a political speculation. We know that he voted for BRYAN and free silver in 1896, and we know that the Hon. RICHARD CROKER regard him in 1898 as a desirable complement at Albany to BoB in the Greater New York. That is about all we do know about Brother Anguerus, and his method of campaign is to contribute absolutely nothing to our stock of information.

Why does not Brother Augustus speak Why does he walk through a canvass in an intellectual, moral, political and personal domino, tongue-tied for all rational purposes, as if the opinions that are in him must at all hazards be concealed until the balloting is over? Brother Augustus whatever the Hon. RICHARD CROKER may have told you, this is not the way to win confidence, respect and votes!

The people who have not made up their minds yet want to know whether Brother AUGUSTUS is a Pandora's box, or a Klondike, or a vacuum.

Some political philosophers believe voting for principles rather than for men. Some had rather vote for men than for principles. In either case the New York voter is equally in the dark as regards Brother Augustus. If the voters clamor for his principles, they are invited to con template him as a man. If they insist on learning from his own lips what sort of a man he is, they are told that personal ity counts for little; that principles are the great thing. And so they are compelled to fall back at last on the only fixed points regarding Brother Augustus, name ly, the vote for BRYAN and free silver two years ago, and the present flattering preference of the Hon. RICHARD CROKER.

Why, if Brother Augustus is really a man of blood and ideas you would suppose that the mere stimulus afforded by his antagonist's example would stir him into some anifestation of vitality and actuality!

How can Brother Augustus remain a dummy, with a tongue perpetually in hiding, in the presence of the frank, vigorous and manly competitor whose tongue utters what his mind thinks; who to every voter in the State is to-day as real a personage as if that voter had in fact met him face to face and clasped his hand and gazed through his big spectacles into the eyes in which there is neither evasion nor deceit?

Hill on Democracy.

In his Brooklyn speech the Hon. DAVID B. Hill tried to define Democracy. Here is his definition:

"Democracy means the people's cause. It mean equal rights; it represents the sentiments of liberty; it typifies justice. It stands for just and moderate taxation, for equal citizenship everywhere, for hopest laws and honest methods. It believes in the dignity of labor, the supremacy of the civil over the military power. It is the great conservator of peace and order in society; it protects the weak; it re mits to no wrong; it demands home rule and personal liberty; it upholds civil and religious free om; it opposes monopoly, corruption and fraud, and it hates hypocrisy and shams."

Fine copybook phrases, but too blind and abstract for practical use. Democracy today is the Chicago platform. Its just and moderate taxation is the income tax. It serves the people's cause and elevates labor by seeking to have fifty cents or less called a dollar. It conserves peace and order by denouncing as government by injunction the protection of life and property by means of the Federal courts. It typifies justice by

trying to pack the Supreme Court. And in New York it shows its hatred of hypocrisy and shams by trying to creep into power by concealing its opinions.

The English Church Congress and Biblical Criticism.

We find in the London Times a detailed report of the proceedings of the Church of England Congress which recently met at Bradford. One of the most interesting subjects of discussion was the existing state of biblical criticism. The remarks made upon this topic throw light upon the present attitude of some leading Anglican divines toward the question of scriptural inspiration.

The Rev. Dr. Robertson, Principal of King's College, examining some recent criticisms on the Acts of the Apostles, said that he was concerned not with the verbal exactness, but with the substantial historical trustworthiness of the narrative. The theory of verbal inspiration, he said, had been warmly cherished by many true Christians, but he averred that neither the Bible nor the Church was committed to it, and he did not hesitate to admit, for his own part, that he had found in the Acts some minor discrepancies which cannot, without special pleading, be explained away. Thus St. STEPHEN's speech contains a lapse of memory about the graves of the patriarchs, and St. PAUL's speeches

in some details from that related by the author of the Acts in the ninth chapter. Dr. Robertson, however, did not feel himself called upon to answer objections based on such minute points, except so far as they affected the general credit of the Acta considered as a historical document. On the whole, he deemed the testimony overwhelmingly favorable to the trustworthiness of the narrative. Dr. ROBERTSON was disposed to see in the last part of the Acta traces of a lack of revision on the part of the writer; especially in the speeches, many of which exhibit surprising lacuns and grammatical dislocations, as if the writer had not yet given his material

its final form. An interesting parallel is

afforded by the speeches in the last book

of THUCYDIDES.

In a paper read by Prof. ARMITAGE ROB-INSON, the opinion was expressed that the great storm raised by the Tübingen school, which denied the authenticity of more than half of the New Testament, and reconstructed early Christian history on the hypothesis of a life-and-death struggle between the followers of St. Peter and the followers of St. PAUL, bad spent itself. It was pointed out that one of the most eminent of living German critics, Dr. HARNACK of Berlin, has declared recently that with regard to the dating of the earliest New Testament documents criticism has retraced its steps. In his judgment all of the Gospels were penned within the first century of our era, with the possible exception that the Gospel of St. John may, perhaps, be put as late as A. D. 110. Dr. HARNACK believes it to have been not only possible but natural that in the period immediately following the birth of Christianity different developments of thought proceeded side by side, and that the Pauline theology and the Johannine theology were not successive, but contemporaneous. Prof. Ros-INSON went on to show that the reassurance of the public mind with respect to the historical status of the books of the New Testament had been further promoted by the writings of Prof. BLASS of Halle, one of the greatest living representatives of Greek scholarship. Having approached the Acts in the spirit of a grammarian and textual critic, Prof. BLASS has arrived at the conviction that St. LUKE was a veritable first-hand historian, and declines to consider his narrative a mere compilation of earlier documents. Attention was then directed to the confirmatory evidence furnished by the recently discovered fragment of papyrus which contains a portion of St. MATTHEW'S Gospel, and may be as old as the end of the third century. Its text is extraordinarily close to that of the Vatican codex, and, by a curious coincidence, its reading of MATTHEW, I. 18, is precisely that adopted by Dr. WEST COTT and Dr. HORT. As to the Synoptic problem, as it is called, the problem of the composition of the first three Gospels, Prof. ROBINSON thought that, in England, even the foundations of the study have not yet

been laid. In a paper dealing with "the Epistles," the Rev. Prof. Lock referred to the sharp distinction drawn by Prof. Deissmann of Marburg between actual letters and rhetorical or expository compositions couched in epistolary form. All of St. PAUL's letters in the New Testament DEISS-MANN would treat as letters proper, never meant to go beyond the person or community addressed; of the other epistles in the New Testament he regards some as actual letters and some as fictitious in the sense of representing a conscious imitation of the Pauline mode of teaching. While Prof. Lock could not accept such a hard-and-fast division, he believed that DEISSMANN had suggested a test that might be applied usefully to each letter in the New Testament. Was it a letter proper or an ecumenical epistle? If it was a letter, then a knowledge of the exact situation of the writer and of the people addressed was of primary importance for an understanding of it; if, on the other hand, it was an epistle intended for Christians in general, a knowledge of such incidental matters would be of secondary moment.

In the case of a letter proper, it would not follow necessarily that we could at once transfer its teaching to ourselves; we should first have to consider whether our circumstances were the same as those which the letter had in view. On the other hand, if the epistle were of a more authoritative kind, and were meant for all Christians, its teachings would be more directly applicable to universal needs. Prof. Lock's conclusion was that the catholic epistles are safer guides for the life of ordinary Christians than the controversial letters of St. PAUL. Passing to details, he would describe the Epistle to the Colossians as a letter proper, but the Epistle to the Ephesians as a true epistle or general letter. tracing the outlines of morality and of family life for converts, wherever they might be. All the pastoral epistles, though intended for the guidance of specific communities, are pronounced essentially private letters. Prof. Lock can find in them no clear proof that they were meant to serve as rules for the whole Church.

Viewed collectively, the discussions at the English Church Congress show that a good deal of latitude with regard to biblical criticism, and with regard to the belief in the literal inspiration of the Scriptures, is conceded to Anglican divines.

Our Island Defences.

The information which the War Depart ment has gathered in regard to our nev possessions indicates that the task of providing for their defensive needs will not be very difficult or costly. To begin with, since they are islands, the navy can be re lied on for a great part of their protection. In the Antilles we have the same great advantage of proximity over other European countries that we had over Spain, while even Hawaii is really an outpost of our Pacific coast. The Philippines are distant, but on the Asiatic station we have always maintained our largest foreign squadron. As to land forts, in which the Engineer

Corps is more directly interested, it is found that the Spaniards have spared us great labor and cost by their own defensive preparations. We must, for a time take their places in Cubs, the fortifications of which Major LIVERMORE is to inspect, but Santiago harbor is already excellently fortified, as our navy found by experience, while it has been learned that at Havana there are more than twoscore guns of recent construction mounted, including Krupps as well as Spanish ordnance, and many older pieces. Our troops found the approaches to Santiago on the land side exceedingly strong, but at Havana the lines are far more extensive, some of them being carefully masked, and they could not be taken without heavy loss to the assailants. San Juan is able to withstand an attack from the sea, especially when its works are manned by American gunners.

In short, so far as the Antilles are con-

cerned, we need go to little expense, at present, for new defensive works. could put an enormous army into forts and military lines already formed by the labor of many years, and in many cases supplied with Hontoria, Ordonez, and Krupp heavy guns. We should have our navy, also, to dispute the landing of an enemy.

In the Philippines something more may be needed, because the defences there are less perfectly planned. But Manila, with works at Subig Bay which seem to be necessary, and a strengthening of those at Cavité and Corregidor Island, would be sufficiently protected. At Ilollo and other important harbors there are doubtless adequate forts, although we may have to send out some good high-power rifles and submarine mines.

With regard to Hawaii the case is different. Honolulu is now practically undefended, and there and at Pearl Island we shall need fortifications. However, the work can be done gradually, as the navy will furnish adequate protection for a time. At Guam, in the Ladrones, there is a fort, but it may require modernizing and reequipping, as the almost comical experience of the Charleston shows that the defences were not very efficient.

The primary need is really that of artillerists to man existing works rather than of new fortifications. Some of the ports we have acquired are better protected than certain of our own, but they need good garrisons. If Congress would provide for the permanent retention of our present enlisted artillery maximum, to be organized into batteries of 100 men each, with the number of regiments and of officers then required, we should have enough for both our continental and our island defences.

Roosevelt Against -

There are candidates and candidates. Of candidates who will fill and administer the offices to which they are elected, and of candidates who, if elected, will remain as they began, the creatures of an all-powerful party autocrat not in office, the New York campaign presents strikingly clearcut examples.

The dominant figure of the Republican canvass is beyond all comparison and by common consent THEODORE ROOSEVELT. In the Democratic canvass the leader of Tammany Hall is more prominent as the driving force and governor of it, and as the master of the administration that may come from it, than any party leader ever known in this State or in any other State. VAN WYCK (AUGUSTUS) is like his Brother ROBERT, a button on the Croker coat.

ROOSEVELT is the better man to vote for

Remember 1893.

A very few words to all those intending or acquiescing in fraud upon the franchise in New York this year.

In the State election of 1893 monstrous frauds were perpetrated by lawless individuals who had the promise of complete immunity. The instigators of the frauds assured them of the tacit connivance of a Governor and a District Attorney, both of their own political party. The frauds were committed, but it happened that the election went the other way.

And afterward in this county, under the vigorous administration of an intrepid District Attorney, a Democrat, seventy-two persons were criminally indicted. Of the eight who stood trial; all were convicted. Twenty-one others pleaded guilty, five forfeited their bonds and became fugitives, one fied to Canada, another betook himself to California and a third made a hurried departure for Europe.

Four of the offenders were sent to the Sing Sing Prison, two of them for five years each, and two of them for terms of two years. Eleven were sent to the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary. Altogether the sum of \$4,800 was collected in fines from the offenders and ball bonds to the amount of \$10,500 were forfeited to the county.

To his great credit, the Democratic ernor of the State of New York, ROSWELL P. FLOWER, resolutely declined to interfere in any way with the due administration of justice in these cases, and the political organization which was the beneficiary of the frauds deserted, in the hour of trial, those who had committed them.

Colonizers, repeaters and political tin soldiers generally will do well to remember in 1898 the lesson of 1893.

Some Errors in Expectation.

It is against reason that the Democratic estimate of the German-American voter should be realized. Common sense rejects the idea that citizens of German descent have no patriotism outside of their beer mugs, and that they will flock solidly to the support of the Democratic leaders who openly urged the violation of the liquor law. No sober man can believe, either, that the dealers in liquor, whom the Democrats expect to follow them in a body, will vote solidly for the Tammany system that exacts tribute from them, as against the Roosevelt system, where the treatment, if more rigorous, was fair.

It is sad to learn from the Boston Traveler that it is the habit of the Hon. JOSIAN QUINCY, Mayor of Boston and leader of the loston Municipal Brass Band, to "lay awake" nights thinking of the good that he means to do to his fellow citizens. If the Mayor of Boston, and that Mayor a QUINCY, consents to "lay awake," it is no wonder that Fanouil Hall wants to fall down.

The quarterly reports of the Board of Health show the number of fatalities caused by vehicles to be far in excess of the number aused by railroad cars, cable, electric, steam, or horse cars, notwithstanding the fact that there are fewer vehicles in New York than there used to be, and a much larger number of street cars of all kinds. The recurrence of distressing accidents caused by vehicles seems to make proper some inquiry into feasible methods for their abatement, for it must be obvious that no good reason exists for the increase of such accidents at a time when the popularity of bicycles has had the effect of reducing on the streets of New York the number of private equipages, curtailing the business of livery stables and diminishing the number of cabs. There are now in town fewer itinerant peddler wagons drawn by horses than was the case a few years ago for the sale of small ware; fast driving is less general in the crowded parts of the city than was the case a few years ago, and one of the large dry goods houses has recently adopted, in part, the automobile method of propulsion for its delivery wagons.

The "accidents," of which there is serious somplaint, of which the deplorable killing of a member of the Knickerbocker Club re cently by a runaway at Fifty-ninth street and the Boulevard is an illustration, are due primarily to the fact, which is now of alost common observation, that a considerable number of wagons for the delivery of merchan; dise in New York and particularly the "light rigged " wagons in which groceries are delivered are not driven by men capable of controlling horses and familiar with the rules of the road and the city ordi-

nances for the protection of pedestrians. but, to a great extent, by boys lacking the necessary physical strength and without the requisite understanding to avoid preventable accidents. These youths, chosen presumably for such service on account of the nominal wages which they receive or the board and lodging which, as newcomers to the United States, they are glad to accept in lieu of wages, are the promoting cause of a majority of the accidents which arise from their inexpertness, Cart driving on the thoroughfares of New York by small boys should be restricted.

Unless Commissioner Jones has been misled into taking a too hopeful view, the trouble with the Lesch Lake Indians may be considered as practically over. It is certain that they have given up many if not most of those for whom warrants were out, and that the band is disposed to peace. The perilous outbreak has been handled with good sense. The contrast, indeed, between this affair and the Minnesota Indian troubles of 1863 is typical of the improved methods of dealing with the red men, just as the Messiah disturbances of a few years ago contrasted with older experiences when the Sloux took the warpath.

The concession made to the Pillager band, as we understand the matter, is not in regard to their obligations to the law, for they have been made to feel that the mandates of the courts must be obeyed. But they have received assurances that their alleged grievances in the lumber business on their reservation will receive attention. These grievances were not the immediate cause of the outbreak, but they had, perhaps, helped to embitter the Bear Island band. At all events, any wrongs done in the management of their property ought to be redressed.

The Indianapolis Sentinel calls upon the Governor of Indiana to rise against the Shirt Trust. "This," says the Sentinel gloomily," is something that touches every man. invade Indiana and lay hold of the Indiana shirt. It will raise the price. Probably it will raise it so high that hundreds of men who are now wearing shirts will have to do without them." To be sure. Not merely hundreds of men but all good men averse to trusts will refuse to wear shirts if these are to be made by a trust. The true shirt for the editor of the Sentinel in the present distressing circumstances is one made of the leaves of the Demoeratic campaign text book.

SOMETHING UNIQUE IN CATALOGUES. Mr. James H. Bell's Own Handiwork for Forty Years.

An honored citizen of Brooklyn, Mr. James A.

H. Bell, decided a while ago to enjoy during his life the pleasure of seeing one of his choicest treasures, the library he had spent a generation in collecting, reach the destination he had planned for it. It was his wish that the books, over 10,000 in number, many of them rare and costly, should be permanently within reach of his fellow citizens; and as he chose that they should benefit the wider circle they were meant for while he was still living, he stripped his residence of its long array of book shelves and cases and presented the collection and its appurtenances to the Brooklyn Library. The books are handsomely bestowed in their new home; and the large room apart from the main library, which is to be exclusively devoted to them, will always afford a pleasant resort to book lovers.

Those shelves abound with good things many of which are very hard to obtain. But the rarest, the most unique, feature of the library is the work of the collector himself. It
is the catalogue, or index to the entire collection, filling sixty-nine thick, royal octavo volumes in Mr. Bell's own neat and readable chirography; an alphabetical arrangement of authors, titles, and subjects, with many cross indices to other works or articles on the same
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There is nothing like this catalogue anywhere.
It has been making for more than forty years
and was not begun until Mr. Bell was 40 years
old. It was a pleasing and congenial occupation, for it brought the collector into closer
touch and more intimate acquaintance with
the best thoughts, the richest treasuries of
many minds.

In sharing the bounteous results of his lifethe rarest, the most unique, feature of the li-

the best thoughts, the richest treasuries of many minds.

In sharing the bounteous results of his lifetong hobby with many others, Mr. Bell has not lost the companionship of his books. A pleasant nook has been reserved for him, and he will occupy it as often and as long as he pleases in the atmosphere of his collections, with each familiar friend in its accustomed place on the shelf he arranged for it. It is the old library, just as he made and classified it, in a new setting. His books will give him the added pleasure of imparting to strangers something of the enjoyment and profit they have given him, and may the octogenarian book lover long be spared to enjoy his volumes and the good they may do.

The Plain Duty of Sound-Money De TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The position of THE SUN on the leading issue of the day is precisely that of every honest gold Democrat in the country. It is ridiculous to attempt to befog the situation by shouting State Issues anywhere, when everybody knows that the Democratic party is hopelessly given over to Populism and all the other isms and absurdities of the Chicago platform.

No clear-headed voter who favors an honest dollar and opposes Bryanism will cast his ballot in this fall's election for any Democratic candidate.

The cowardly dodging of the silver question by some Democratic State conventions has not deceived anybody. Democracy, where it means anything at all, now means Bryanism

Conservative people who opposed Bryanism in 1896 will, for the same reasons, oppose Democratic candidates in 1898, however much they may whine about State issues.

There is no present prospect that Democrats who cut loose from their party two years ago because they opposed its radical reactionary policies will soon, if ever, find congenial company in the ranks of their old political associates. They must in future act with the Re publican party, which favors sound money and the integrity of the judiciary.

These issues overshadow all others, and the attempt to obscure them on any pretence in any quarter will fall W. B. MITCHELL. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 20.

Ridder and the German-Americans.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your article in to-day's paper, "For Germans to Think On," certainly atrikes a responsive chord in the hearts of a wast multitude of German-Americans. It is simply a piece of monumental officiousness and pretension of the part of the "Ritterbund," that is to say, Mr. Rid der and his consorts, to insinuate that they control and can at pleasure sway the German-American vote of this city.

The German-Americans as a class have always

prided themselves upon their intellectuality, and laid great stress upon their love of order and the law, and it is a downright insult to German-American respectability and intelligence to assume that a mon-grel sheet like the Saats-Zeitung is the preceptor of the German-American voter. At times self-respect-ing Germans are not surprised at the contempt shown for a certain class of Germans who accept the statements of this so-called representative German paper as their gospel.

It is sincerely to be hoped, and the writer has no

doubt of the fact, that the intelligent German-American voter will resent the autocratic actions of the old aunt on Tryon row to voting for Theodore Roosevelt, whose character combines and embraces all those qualities which men love to dwell upon and admire in the chosen ruler of a free people.

In connection with the "Ritterbund," permit me to

ask the same through your columns if there is any truth in the statement that had a certain Mr. Amend been nominated for a Judgeship in the Low campaign by Tammany the G. A. R. U. would have been in line for Van Wyck. NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

Grace for Church Hats. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I beg to call at-

tention to an argument against the proposed custom of removing ladies' hats during church services not your editorial of this morning It is I. Cor. si., 5-11. The personal attractiveness of a man whose congregation will violate precepts and customs to gain a sight of him must, indeed, be great. We might hope that these parsons who seek self-admiration in the pulpit were confined to the soft of Cincinnati; but unfortunately this is not the Case. There are others. A CHURCHMAN.

SOME SQUARE ADVICE TO HONEST DEMOCRATS.

To Protect the Judiciary Vote the Entire Republican Ticket.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Expositions of the war to vote for Judge Daly, and, at the same time, for Mr. Croker's candidates, demonstrate the intricacy of the ballot law and the risk an average man runs of losing his vota if he tries to "scratch" his ticket; but ther cloud the real issue, which is that Mr. Croker's entire ticket, certainly the judicial part of it, should be rejected by every Democrat auxious to safeguard the future by strenuously rebuking at this time the cynical avowal that a Judge must pay for his seat on the bench by surrening his power of judicial appointments to his

party's "boss." Nothing truer was said last night at the meeting called by the Bar Association than these words of Mr. Hornblower: "As compared with the issue of a pure judiciary on the one hand and a political judiciary on the other hand, whose judicial decisions may be dictated from political headquarters, the question of who shall or who shall not become Governor of this State shrinks into insignificance." This is a frank admission that, if necessary to defeat the present assault through Judge Daly upon a free judiciary, the State ticket should be sacrificed. Consequently, for any voter in doubt as to how to rebuke Mr. Croker while still voting for the Democratic State ticket there is only one safe course to pursue, and that is to put a cross in the circle of the Republican column.

avowal of the theory of patronage by Judge Barnard constituted one of the charges for which Barnard was impeached, as set forth in the address circulated at last night's meeting. And let them remember these timely words of a great Democratic Judge, Rapallo, in voting guilty upon those charges: "To treat the discretionary power of appointing referees, receivers, guardians, &c., which is incidentally vested in a Judge as an instrument of patronage, to be used by him for the benefit of his friends or his own advancement, necessarily destroys the perfect impartiality with which such powers should be exercised, or their exercise refused, with the sole view to the rights and interests of the parties before them. . . In my judgment the public avowal of a principle of judicial action so destructive of confidence in the integrity with which a most important branch of the jurisdiction of the court in which the respondent sat was exercised does sustain the charge of bringing scandal and reproach upon the court."

Let such voters remember that Croker's

Barnard, holding official position, was punishable by the law for his avowal; Mr. Croker can be punished only at the polls.

Having always voted for Judges without re gard to politics, it has been my fortune in the past to vote for both Judge Andrews and Judge Fitzgerald, when at the same time voting the Republican general ticket. But the reasons for voting against these two Judges this year seem most cogent.

First, they have accepted their nominations at the hands of Mr. Croker in his new club. They must be presumed, therefore, to have taken them with full knowledge that he will expect them to show "proper consideration to Tammany Hall;" to appoint such persons as its leader may designate; to give certificates of character to besmirched candidates, and in all respects to obey their lord's behest-

Secondly, as to Judge Andrews: His state ment in his speech of acceptance that by a desision on the bench he had "scuttled" the Raines law was such an unseemly bid for the liquor vote by intimating what his judicial opinion would be, if elected, as not only to grieve his judicious friends, but to illustrate what may be expected when Judges seek to please the "boss."

Thirdly, as to Judge Fitzgerald: Why should he be taken from the criminal bench, where he is under no obligations to Tammany Hall for his election, and transferred to the civil side? He has gained experience in the Sessions, and is serving acceptably. On the civil side he will be a newcomer with much to learn. Moreover, his election will leave a vacant term of six years to be filled, probably by a less com-

Fourthly, as to Mr. Leventritt: It is not necessary to say anything harsher than that his defenders admit that his professional practices have been condemned; that his reputa-tion has suffered professionally; that his own party has in the past withheld him from nom ination for this reason. On the other hand, Mr. Taft, his opponent, is of unblemished character. Let it be assumed for argument's sealost than singing, povertheless will not every reasonable man admit that as between two candidates for the bench, one lacking the entire confidence and res the other fully possessing it, the latter should

be elected?

Finally, as to the one State issue which the Democrats seem willing to base their hope of success upon, the alleged thisving in the canals. Does any sensible man believe that it it is less likely to be punished by Roosevelt than by Van Wyck? Unfortunately there seems never to have been a time when in the canals, as in other great public works, there have not been abuses. But Mr. Tilden demonstrated by his pursuit of the Democratic thieves that the way to higher things for a courageous man in politics may lie through the punishment of wrongdoers in his own party.

To sum up the whole matter: Mr. Hornblower is right in saying that the gubernatorial election is insignificant in comparison with the necessity of rebuking Mr. Croker's assault upon the judiciary. The only safe and sure way effectively to give that rebuke is to vote the entire Republican State ticket. In two years the State Government may be changed if malleasant, but the blow to the judiciary by the election of Mr. Croker's ticket will last through generation, if not beyond. NEW YORK, Oct. 22. W. A. PURRINGTON.

THE GREATEST STATE ISSUE.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

One of the State issues to be decided by the voters in the coming election is the question whether the Judges of the people are to be pure and independent. The issue is one not merely for the voters of the First Judicial district, but for the voters of the whole State. A vote for the Democratic ticket will be a vote for the subordination of the Judges of the 5apreme Court to the will and the whims of a political boss, a vote to strangle Justice.

May I for Expansion Day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your Madison Square correspondent is quite cloquent in his adve-cacy of Oct. 18 for expansion day. How could be Manila harbor proclaimed to the world that the Yankees had driven a new epoch stake, and were it the march of their destiny to spread free on and Christian civilization?

is St. Philip's day. On that day lower changed the condition of the Philippines and the Filipines. May 1 is the date of the beginning of a new crain the life, ambition and aspirations of the American people. St. Philip's day is the project day for expansion day, Almon, N. Y., Oct. 20,

Popular Opera and Unpopular Prices. To THE FORTOR OF THE BUN-Ser. Though the closing of the Casino through the failure of the Itaian Opera Company, which recently played an engageme tithere, has been widely commented in by the press, there is one important consideration win b

has been strangely overlooked.
On the opening night the sidewalk was occupied by a crowd of excited Italians who were foud in the denunciation of the rai ing of prices in the chests parts of the house. When the same company was at Wallick's Theatre last spring it was possible to tain a good seat in the gallery for 50 cents. This has also been the case in cities entside of New York the Casino the lowest price of admission was \$1 formance of "La Bohôme" by sources who certains drift not belong in either the first or second rank or it drift to hear Calve. Fames and the be fleaches in "Car mem," or the famous ideal cast in "Les Hugeanota" You cannot make opera of any sort popular if the prices are unpopular.